Case3:11-cv-05633-JSC Document1 Filed11/21/11 Page1 of 9

*2 JS 44 (Rev. 12/07) (CAND Rev 1/10)

CIVIL	COVER	SHEET	المنت

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGE TWO OF THE FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS				DEFENDANTS		_	33/0	7		
AF H	OLDINGS, LLC				JOHN DOE	(1-54	33/0	リ	
(b)	•	of First Listed Plaintiff N/A			County of Residence of F	ist fasted Defendant	- IN	i/A		
	(EXCEP	T IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CA	SES)		NOTE: IN LAND CON LAND INVOL			,	OF THE	
(c)	Attorney's (Firm Nam	e, Address, and Telephone	Number)		Attorneys (If Known)			M)		
	DA LAW, INC.				N/A		1/9	N'		
38 MILLER AVENUE, #263 MILL VALLEY, CA 94941 (415) 325-5900										
II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)			III. C	ITIZENSHIP OF PR (For Diversity Cases Only)			ace an "X" in			
	S. Government Plaintiff	3 Federal Question (U.S. Government No	ot a Party)	Cit	izen of This State PTF	1 Incorporated	i <i>or</i> Principa ness In This		PTF 4	DEF 4
	S. Government Defendant	4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship o	Parties in Item III)	Cit	izen of Another State 2	2 Incorporated of Busin	and Princip	_	5	<u> </u>
				Cit	izen or Subject of a 3 Foreign Country	3 Foreign Nati	on	[6	6
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VI. CAUSE OF ACTION Brief description of eause:			0.							
			An anonymous individual using a known IP address unlawfully infringed on Plaintiff's copyrighted works.							
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	COMPLAINT:	UNDER F.R.C.P.		ION	DEMAND \$		ECK YES RY DEMA	-	anded in Yes	
VIII. RI	ELATED CASE(S)	PLEASE REFER		3-12 CO	NCERNING REQUIREM					
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DATE 11/21/11			SIGNATUREO	-	NEY OF RECORD	11/2.				

discovery, illegally reproduced and distributed Plaintiff's copyrighted Video by acting in concert via the BitTorrent file sharing protocol and, upon information and belief, continues to do the same. Plaintiff seeks a permanent injunction, statutory or actual damages, award of costs and attorney's fees, and other relief.

THE PARTIES

- 3. Plaintiff AF Holdings LLC is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis. Plaintiff is a holder of rights to various copyrighted works, and is the exclusive holder of the relevant rights with respect to the copyrighted creative work at issue in this Complaint.
- 4. The unique copyrighted work at issue here is an adult video entitled "Sexual Obsession" (the "Video").
- 5. Defendants' actual names are unknown to Plaintiff. Instead, each Defendant is known to Plaintiff only by an Internet Protocol address ("IP address"), which is a number assigned to devices, such as computers, connected to the Internet. In the course of monitoring Internet-based infringement of its copyrighted content, Plaintiff's agents observed unlawful reproduction and distribution occurring over IP address 71.198.194.113 via the Bit Torrent file transfer protocol. Plaintiff cannot ascertain Defendant's actual identity without limited expedited discovery.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the copyright infringement claim under 17 U.S.C. §§ 101, et seq., (the Copyright Act), 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (actions arising under the laws of the United States), and 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a) (actions arising under an Act of Congress relating to copyrights). This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the civil conspiracy claim under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a) because it is so related to Plaintiff's copyright infringement claim, which

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scalability. For example, when a popular file is released (e.g. an illegal copy of the latest blockbuster movie) the initial source of the file performs a one-to-one whole file transfer to a third party, who then performs similar transfers. The one-to-one whole file transfer method can significantly delay the spread of a file across the world because the initial spread is so limited.

- 12. In contrast, the BitTorrent protocol is a decentralized method of distributing data. Instead of relying on a central server to distribute data directly to individual users, the BitTorrent protocol allows individual users to distribute data among themselves. Further, the BitTorrent protocol involves breaking a single large file into many small pieces, which can be transferred much more quickly than a single large file and in turn redistributed much more quickly than a single large file. Moreover, each peer can download missing pieces of the file from multiple sources—often simultaneously—which causes transfers to be fast and reliable. After downloading a piece, a peer automatically becomes a source for the piece. This distribution method contrasts sharply with a oneto-one whole file transfer method.
- 13. In BitTorrent vernacular, individual downloaders/distributors of a particular file are called peers. The group of peers involved in downloading/distributing a particular file is called a swarm. A server which stores a list of peers in a swarm is called a tracker. A computer program that implements the BitTorrent protocol is called a BitTorrent client. Each swarm is unique to a particular file.
- 14. The BitTorrent protocol operates as follows. First, a user locates a small "torrent" file. This file contains information about the files to be shared and about the tracker, the computer that coordinates the file distribution. Second, the user loads the torrent file into a BitTorrent client, which automatically attempts to connect to the tracker listed in the torrent file. Third, the tracker responds with a list of peers and the BitTorrent client connects to those peers to begin downloading data from and distributing data to the other peers in the swarm. When the download is complete, the BitTorrent

client continues distributing data to other peers in the swarm until the user manually disconnects from the swarm or the BitTorrent client otherwise does the same.

- 15. The degree of anonymity provided by the BitTorrent protocol is extremely low. Because the protocol is based on peers connecting to one another, a peer must broadcast identifying information (i.e. an IP address) before it can receive data. Nevertheless, the actual names of peers in a swarm are unknown, as the users are allowed to download and distribute under the cover of their IP addresses.
- 16. The BitTorrent protocol is an extremely popular method for transferring data. The size of swarms for popular files can reach into the tens of thousands of unique peers. A swarm will commonly have peers from many, if not every, state in the United States and several countries around the world. And every peer in the swarm participates in distributing the file to dozens, hundreds, or even thousands of other peers.
- 17. The BitTorrent protocol is also an extremely popular method for unlawfully copying, reproducing, and distributing files in violation of the copyright laws of the United States. A broad range of copyrighted albums, audiovisual files, photographs, software, and other forms of media are available for illegal reproduction and distribution via the BitTorrent protocol.
- BitTorrent's decentralized nature. Because there are no central servers to enjoin from unlawfully distributing copyrighted content, there is no primary target on which to focus anti-piracy efforts. Indeed, the same decentralization that makes the BitTorrent protocol an extremely robust and efficient means of transferring enormous quantities of data also acts to insulate it from anti-piracy measures. This lawsuit is Plaintiff's only practical means of combating BitTorrent-based infringement of the Video.

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ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL COUNTS 19. At all times relevant hereto, Plaintiff was the exclusive rights holder with respect to BitTorrent-based reproduction and distribution of the Video. 20. The Video has been granted a Certificate of Registration from the United States Copyright Office (U.S. Copyright Reg. No. PA-1-725-120). 21. The torrent file used to access the copyrighted material was named in a manner that would have provided an ordinary individual with notice that the Video was protected by the copyright laws. 22. Plaintiff employs proprietary peer-to-peer network forensic software to perform exhaustive real time monitoring of the BitTorrent-based swarm involved in distributing the Video. This software is effective in capturing data about the activity of peers in a swarm and their infringing conduct. 23. Defendant, without Plaintiff's authorization or license, intentionally downloaded a torrent file particular to Plaintiff's Video, purposefully loaded that torrent file into his BitTorrent client, entered a BitTorrent swarm particular to Plaintiff's Video, and reproduced and distributed the Video to numerous third parties. 24. Plaintiff observed Defendant's activities in the torrent swarm specific to the Video and logged his IP address and the date and time of his activity. COUNT I – COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT 25. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth fully herein.

26. Defendant's conduct infringes upon Plaintiff's exclusive rights of reproduction and distribution that are protected under the Copyright Act.

- 27. Defendant knew or had constructive knowledge that his acts constituted copyright infringement.
- 28. Defendant's conduct was willful within the meaning of the Copyright Act: intentional, and with indifference to the Plaintiff's rights.
- 29. Plaintiff has been damaged by Defendant's conduct, including but not limited to economic and reputation losses. Plaintiff continues to be damaged by such conduct, and has no adequate remedy at law to compensate the Plaintiff for all of the possible damages stemming from the Defendant's conduct.
- 30. Plaintiff hereby reserves the right, pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(c), to elect to recover statutory damages for each infringement, in lieu of seeking recovery of actual damages.
- 31. As Defendant's infringement was intentional and willful, the Plaintiff is entitled to an award of statutory damages, exemplary damages, attorneys' fees, and the costs of the suit.

COUNT II – CIVIL CONSPIRACY

- 32. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.
- 33. In using the peer-to-peer BitTorrent file distribution method, Defendant engaged in a concerted action with other unnamed individuals to reproduce and distribute Plaintiff's Video by exchanging pieces of the Video file in the torrent swarm.
- 34. Defendant and his co-conspirators downloaded a torrent file, opened it using a BitTorrent client, and then entered a torrent swarm comprised of other individuals distributing and reproducing Plaintiff's Video. In participating in said conspiratorial network, Defendant agreed with others to engage in a concerted tortious action in the network to reproduce and distribute Plaintiff's Video.

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conspirators on the basis of a common law claim for civil conspiracy to commit copyright

Case3:11-cy-05633-JSC Document1 Filed11/21/11 Page8 of 9

1	infringement; for an award of compensatory damages in favor of the Plaintiff and against
2	Defendants, jointly and severally, in an amount to be determined at trial;
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4	5) Judgment in favor of Plaintiff against the Defendant awarding the Plaintiff attorneys'
5	fees, litigation expenses (including fees and costs of expert witnesses), and other costs of this action;
6	and
7	6) Judgment in favor of the Plaintiff against Defendant, awarding Plaintiff declaratory
8	and injunctive or other equitable relief as may be just and warranted under the circumstances.
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13	Respectfully Submitted,
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15	PRENDA LAW INC.
16	DATED: November 20, 2011
17	By: /s/ Brett L. Gibbs
18	Brett L. Gibbs, Esq. (SBN 251000) Prenda Law Inc.
19 20	38 Miller Avenue, #263 Mill Valley, CA 94941
21	blgibbs@wefightpiracy.com Attorney for Plaintiff
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	COMPLAINT CASE NO.

1	DEMAND FOR A JURY TRIAL
2	Plaintiff hereby demands a jury trial as provided by FRCP 38(a).
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5	By: /s/ Brett L. Gibbs
6	Brett L. Gibbs, Esq. (SBN 251000)
7	Attorney for Plaintiff
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